

I shall not, whilst I have the honor to administer the Government, bring a man into any office of consequence, knowingly, whose political tenets are adverse to the measures which the General Government is pursuing; for this, in my opinion, would be political suicide. That it would embarrass its advocates, is certain. Gen. Washington.

The above paragraph, purporting to be an extract from Washington's writings, has been published for several weeks in the Tory paper at Belfast. Now we don't believe Washington ever made such a declaration, for it is indirect contradiction to other known sentiments of his. If the extract be genuine let the Belfast paper point it out in Washington's writings, that we may know the particular occasion on which it was used. "Circumstances some times alter cases." These are the true sentiments of Washington in regard to appointments to office, and they cannot be controverted. They are uttered in reply to a letter soliciting an appointment to office.

Washington says, "As a public man, acting only with reference to the public good, I must be allowed to decide upon all points of my duty, without consulting any inclinations or wishes." "All I require is the name (of the applicant)" and such testimonials with respect to abilities, integrity, and fitness, as it may be in the power of the several applicants to produce. Beyond this, nothing is necessary, or will be of any avail to them in my decisions."

How different is it in these days of reform! The question is not, "has he" ability, integrity and fitness, but will he "spend and be spent" for the party, is he an active partizan, will he use his influence and the influence of his office, to secure my re-election, or that of my successor? Honesty and capacity are but secondary affairs in these degenerate days.

Mr. A. H. And, lately on a visit to Plymouth, Massachusetts, received from Doctor James Thatcher of that town, a printed prospectus for publishing "CARESWELL." The original seat of Governor Edward Winslow, in 1633, now the residence of the Honorable Daniel Webster, with memoirs, biographical and historical. To which is added, an appendix, containing a description of the Old Colony Club and the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth. Price 75 cts.

This will be an interesting little volume to the curious, and particularly to those who look up on every thing relating to the Pilgrim Fathers as valuable. The author, from his extreme age and his enthusiastic devotion to matters of the olden time, and his extensive acquaintance, seems to have the right, as he certainly has the ability to make a work of the kind generally interesting and useful.

A severe thunder storm was experienced in Brattleboro' Vt. on the evening of the 12th inst. accompanied with heavy thunder and vivid lightning, and the earth was deluged with rain. "A letter to the editor of the Hartford Courant, says that crops in that section of the country were laid prostrate and entirely ruined by a severe hail storm on the 12th, which extended for some distance above Brattleboro', in a southwest direction."

In Keene, N. H. on 12th inst a man was killed by lightning while at work on the roof of a house in that town. "The sun shining bright at the time, and the sky clear, with the exception of a cloud laying in the south west. The most singular occurrence happened between Charleston and Walpole. The chains connecting the leading horses of the stage with the pole, were broken by a flash of lightning, and the horses detached from the stage, no one injured; indeed the horses escaped without injury."

SCISSORS.

Stephen Lowell Esq. Postmaster of Sangerville, has been removed, and Jackson Thissell appointed. A daughter of Mr. Wilson of Bradford, aged fourteen years, was killed by lightning on Thursday the 11th inst. The editor of the New Orleans Courier is said to be worth a million and a half of dollars. He'd be a curiosity to look at. A market woman near Cincinnati has for several years past, says the Gazette, made one thousand dollars per acre from her garden by raising strawberries. The variety she cultivated is called the Hudson, and they are raised from three to five inches in circumference. The editor of the Chicago Democrat is perfectly crazy after the country girls. He says that the most respectable ladies in the world are then engaged in making butter and cheese in the country, and the most fashionable ones too. They are always at home, polite and affable, and if a gentleman is not so homely as to frighten the cow, he is always welcome to half the milking stool, whereon, in twilight's golden hour, he can make love if he wishes. The small pox is prevalent at Suffield Connecticut three cases have proved fatal. The Maine Cultivator states that the weevil has appeared in great numbers upon the wheat fields on the Kennebec, and fears are entertained of the consequences. Timothy Conklin, a revolutionary soldier aged 96, died at Milan Ohio, on the 4th instant. A companion that is cheerful and free from swearing and scurrilous discourse is worth gold. Such a man as does not make friends ashamed to look upon one another next morning. Take this for a rule, you may pick out a time and such companions, that you may be yourselves merrier for a little, than a great deal of money for the company and not the change that makes the life. I have a great wish at for you, as the Bible has said, if you have entered the army, or the navy, or the church, or the state, or one of his dependents who had entered it fifteen minutes before him, and even he met the same condition.

"Capitalists in Europe" are fast assured that if Europe sends us her poorest but industrious inhabitants, and at the same time furnishes our States, or monied institutions with capital to afford them facilities for improvement, we can in a few years convert them into thriving and prosperous landholders, mechanics and artisans. "We are in possession of countless treasures, locked up from use, and requiring a golden key from the other side of the Atlantic to unfold them to our view. Shall we not attempt, utterly reject them, or waste our energies in comparatively fruitless attempts to obtain them in a distant and unnatural manner? We have vast plains of inexhaustible fertility. Shall we refuse to reduce them to cultivation by foreign aid, when perhaps one year's crops exported to the country that furnished it would repay it as satisfactorily as the transmission of gold and silver and leave us the improved fields, to pour their treasures forever into our bags?"

"Then the beggars who solicit one's charity at the corner of every street, in almost all the countries of the old world, would be converted into wholesome and prosperous farmers in the new; then the overgrown capitalist, who racks his brain on 'change to find any interest for his money, and all one eighth of one per cent to his interest, would at once double his income, and at the same time contribute much to the cause of philanthropy and the improvement of the condition of man." Knickerbocker for May.

The article in the Knickerbocker for May, on "International Monied relations," from which the above is extracted, is a very pretty spun theory and the writer would be entitled to credit for his "philanthropy" in desiring to convert the countless host of European paupers into prosperous American farmers, if such a thing was practical. But so far is this theory from being realized in practice, that if carried out, as proposed would convert many of our now prosperous farmers into paupers to fill our poor houses or to beg at the corners of every street.

To show this position to be true, I shall state some facts connected with the political economy of this country, from which the inferences to be drawn are so direct and clear, as to lead no one into error.

In April, if not before, the 'high price of provisions' were a prominent topic of complaint all over the country. The last week in April, in Cincinnati Ohio, fresh butter was selling from fifty to seventy five cents per pound, potatoes at one dollar and fifty cents per bushel, and good beef at ten cents per pound. In New York the price of beef was said to be twenty eight cents a pound, and veal in Boston fifteen cents a pound, and other articles in proportion.

In May the talented editor of the New England Farmer, published an article on the 'high price of provision.' Another curious fact is, he says, 'that within the last two or three years, we have had large importations of all the necessities of life - butter, cheese, wheat, rye, barley, oats and even Hay from Europe - and which have, it is believed, commanded remunerating, in many cases, large profits.'

The prices of agricultural products are however, not in great disproportion to other matters. Labor of every description was never higher. Mechanical labor is extraordinary high, carpenters demanding more than two dollars, masons three dollars per day. Seamen's wages are enormous - fifteen, twenty, twenty five dollars per month demanded; and house rents exorbitant. The expenses of living are in most respects, advanced beyond all precedent, and absolutely discouraging to those who have to provide for their families and those who would be glad to have families to provide for.

Observe too, the infinite number of young persons from the country, who are employed in our cities in various trades, to keep keeping and as house servants. This class is daily increasing; and we cannot but regard with feelings that we hardly dare to express, the crowds of young men who might establish themselves as independent free holders in the country, who are willing to barter the pleasures and privileges of rural life, of open fields and manly employments, to become the mere sellers of tape needles, ruffles, essences and paste jewelry in our cities, or engaged in the degrading service of cleaning brasses and washing dishes, with the noble privilege of living in basement story kitchens."

Now the question is, is this statement of Mr. Colman true? If it is true, and every man of observation knows it to be so, in regard to the importation of the necessities of life, and the prices and profits they bear, then what chance is there that the theory of the text can be realized by the report of crops? If it is true that young persons from the country are fleeing to the cities in increasing crowds, to submit to the degrading service of 'cleaning brasses and washing dishes,' if it is true that the 'expenses of living are absolutely discouraging to those who have to provide for their families, and those who would be glad to have families to provide for,' then how much 'philanthropy' is there in the desire, or even in its actual accomplishment, of filling this country with the beggars and vagabonds of all countries of Europe?

In May, a project was started in Philadelphia to raise the sum of half a million of dollars for the 'philanthropic' purposes of preventing persons out of employment in that city from becoming reduced to the condition of the beggars of Europe by furnishing them with work. The cities and villages throughout our whole country are in a similar situation to Philadelphia they are overrun with persons out of employment. Men are every where urged to flee from the cities to the delightful pursuits of agriculture to plant potatoes to do something to lessen the expenses of living to draw a portion of their subsistence from the soil.

But it is said we want the 'golden key' from the other side of the Atlantic to unlock our countless treasures, and their beggars to turn it. Within the last two or three years we have received a 'golden key' from Europe, for which we owe of 150 to 200 millions of dollars, for which we now stand indebted; but where are the treasures it has unlocked? It has unlocked potatoes in the valley of the Ohio at the cost of 150 cents per bushel, beef at ten cents and butter at 75 cents a pound, and other productions of the virgin soils of the West at proportional prices. It is said however, that heretofore the number of beggars sent, has been out of proportion to the size of the 'golden key' and that these sturdy beggars have consumed more than the key will unlock. But in what shape comes this 'golden key'? This question, the writer in the Knickerbocker seems entirely to have overlooked. I will at this time mention but a few of its shapes, but in such a way that many others may be readily inferred.

This 'golden key' then, comes to us in the shape of 'butter, cheese, wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes and even hay,' and in the shape of all at every other article of consumption, whether of raw produce or manufactured commodities. These are the commodities which are sent to us for capital. To purchase articles of necessity and luxury and which are already consumed, our 'monied institutions' have sent abroad their capitals, and it is now urged as good policy to

sell the stock or bonds of these same institutions and the stocks of our sovereign States, to make further purchases of tape needles, ruffles, essences and paste jewelry.

In the month of May it was announced from Charleston South Carolina, that there had been an importation into that city from 'France,' of some hundred dozens of hen's eggs, and which 'paid the importer a good round profit.' A good round profit indeed! according to the popular theory the profit of the importer is the only thing to be considered. The importer prospers and prospers the importer has eggs and all have eggs.

The following entries were made at the Boston Custom House June 10th and 12th, to wit: New-Edinburgh, N. S. schooner Margaret, 25 cords wood, 1 in hard wood lumber; 300 dozen Eggs.

"Brier Island N. S. sch Jno - 50 cords wood, 50 dozen Eggs.

"Yarborough N. S. sch Freetown, 10 cords wood, 40 dozen eggs."

Now why cannot 'cord wood and hen's eggs' be sent from Bangor to Boston? Because the money market is 'too tight' in Bangor, and too high priced.

The French hen is full on capital at three and a half per cent per annum. The Penobscot hen on capital at twenty five per cent, and the New-Edinburgh hen on capital at thirty per cent. The foreign hen can have her capital secured to lay above eggs for the given sum. The foreign hen can borrow capital to furnish food and pay rent for a series of years, and at a low rate of interest, or what might be called the civilization price, being three and a half per cent the market price, and five per cent the legal rate. The American hen on the contrary can only borrow for thirty or sixty days, and then pay up and get a new loan to be had, or pay one or two per cent to have her note or bond renewed, which enhances the rate of interest to the price in ages of barbarism; and she has besides to hurry forward the products of her labor, prematurely, and to a barbaric trade market, and exchange for foreign gim-gaws, or sell for cash at less than the cost of production. The consequence is they do not produce so much as they consume, and very many, one after another, are driven to abandon production entirely, and pick up a precarious subsistence of bugs and grass-hoppers. It is just so with many men who are lounging about our cities and villages - they cannot go to work for themselves for a day, for they must stand by to pick up some small job - to run some errand, to provide for the coming meal time.

It would seem almost impossible that the competition of foreign labor and capital can go any lower can interfere with any smaller business, than it has in breaking up our hens nests and getting the roast, but it will. Carry out the theory of the text, as it is now being carried out, and before two years we shall see among our exports 'bales of dirty linen' consigned to the Laundresses of Liverpool, London and Paris, and after being washed and ironed, sent back and re-imported clean, free from duty, and the carriers will boast of making a good round profit by the operation. Then, when our soap boilers and wash women are thrown out of employment, there will be a fine opportunity for a display of 'philanthropy' in the getting up a grand association with half a million or a million capital to set them to work or to keep them from starving.

It is this system of introducing the cheap products of the capital and labor of Europe, which is driving our own citizens from production to being producers to becoming consumers only which is driving them from the country to the cities. It is this policy which is forcing an infinite number of young persons of both sexes, from the independent and happy pursuits of rural life, to the degrading service of cleaning brasses and washing dishes, with the noble privilege of living in basement story kitchens; and we may thank God in their behalf, and in behalf of our common country if they go to no worse employment, if they descend to no lower degradation. P. M.

Cottage of Glenburn, July 12, 1839.

During the coming election there are four important questions to be decided by the People, which questions are arranged by the U. S. Gazette as follows: First, Shall the President of the United States, by means of the immense and dangerous patronage he now possesses, force upon the people, against their oft and decided expressions of disapprobation, the Sub Treasury Scheme, whereby the Executive influence and power, already dangerous to their rights, will be greatly increased? Secondly, Will they sanction the enormous speculations and defalcations of the public officers, amounting to millions of dollars, by continuing in power the who have sanctioned the public robbery by re-appointing the defaulters to office, instead of removing them? Third, Will the people permit the Executive to go on increasing his power, and ruling the country through the means of party discipline, with a sway more absolute than any constitutional monarch of Europe dare exercise? Fourth, Is the President to be the Chief Magistrate of the nation, or the mere head and chief of a party?

PRECEPT & PRACTICE.

Locofoco CONSPIRACY. At the Locofoco Convention for Kennebec county, the following resolution was reported, among others, and unanimously adopted. Dr. Amos Nourse was of the committee who reported the resolutions:

"Resolved, That we hold to the good old democratic doctrine of rotation in office, and if the opposite principle has been adopted in practice, it is a manifest wrong which ought to be immediately rectified."

Comment. Dr. Nourse was appointed postmaster at Hallowell in 1822, and has held the office ever since! What rotation!

The Closing Argument. The "canvass" in Tennessee is going on with a good deal of spirit. At a recent meeting between Mr. McKenney, (Whig) and Mr. McClellan, (Locofoco), Mr. McKenney showed among appropriations made at the last Congress, one for sending a minister to Muscat, and concluded by asking Mr. McClellan where Muscat was. Mr. McClellan scratched his head, but could find no Muscat, or knowledge of it. He finally gave up in despair, but immediately purchased a Geography. (Express.)

Ornamental Lightning Bugs. At Havana and other places on the island of Cuba, the ladies contrive to use an insect known to naturalists as the alator noctuidus, or fire fly, as ornaments. The Spanish ladies admire to have them crawl about their persons and under their hails, then dress, and at evening parties and balls, they sew them up in puff of muslin for ornaments, and towards let them fly away. They emit a mild and greenish, but very brilliant and powerful light, and a dark eyed Spanish beauty is said to look doubly attractive when decked out with these ornaments. - N. O. Pic.

The flower's lament on being taken from the garden, and placed in a vase.

BY MISS CHARLOTTE A. SUMNER.

Oh! give me back my native vale,
And the sweet breeze that strayed
Along the leaves that fringed my brow,
And o'er my bosom played;
Leaving rich fragrance in its track,
Oh! give them back, Oh, give them back!

Where is the fulness of delight
That o'er my senses stole,
When in the perfumed bower I grew;
And sweetly regaled my soul,
Sent from the mine of kindred cheer;
Ah! 'tis not here, it is not here.

My sisters miss me when at morn
They ope their laughing eyes,
And bending o'er my naked stem,
In vain they bid me rise
Ah! gentle flowerets! I no more
Shall join your band at morning hour.

Thy miss me when at radiant noon,
Thy sun gives his behest,
And looking, smiles a brighter ray
On every floweret's breast.

No more at noontide, sisters dear,
Shall I be seen among you there.

They miss me when at vesper time
The balmy dews distil;
They call me, but no voice of love
The ling'ring echoes fill
Sisters, 'tis vain, for I no more
Shall join your band at evening hour.

Then farewell sisters, farewell sun!
I languish here, I die!

Would I could breathe the dewy air,
And once more near you lie

Oh! dark my fate - it cannot be -
Will you not weep one tear for me?

THE COST OF BOARDING A WEEK. The expenses of President Van Buren at the Washington Hotel in this city for six and a half days, was SIX HUNDRED AND SEVENTY SIX DOLLARS. This bill was paid by the Corporation, out of the people's money. Nearly the whole of the expense of his visit here was paid out of the city Treasury. The Locofoco Committee at the last accounts had raised only two hundred and fifty dollars, and this came out of the office holders. The old men of the country have refused to put their hands into their pockets. N. Y. Ex.

New York Wheat and Grain Market. The Express of Tuesday evening says that Flour has fallen. Sales of Richmond country at 5.75; Ohio Brands 5.67, and Genesee at 5.60. These rates are all 12 1/2 cts. below any former sales. Corn - Sales at 81 a 85 cts. WHEAT. Two cargoes of fine wheat from Virginia and North Carolina, one of 1800 bushels sold at 1.37 1/2, the other 200 bushels at 1.35.

Corrected - Without the slightest change.

COLONIZATION.

In addition to the notice given yesterday of the Colonization meeting held at the Methodist Chapel, we are authorized to state that another meeting will be held at the Hammond Street Meeting House on Sabbath evening 21st inst. July 11

MARRIED.

In Thomaston, Mr. Edward Norton to Miss Rachel Moody.

DIED.

In East Thomaston, on Thursday last, Mr. John Rusk, aged 82 years.

In East Thomaston, on Tuesday last Mrs. Sarah Rowell, wife of Rice Rowell.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Ar. at Boston, 17th, ship Brunette, (of Thomaston) Wilson, New Orleans 20th, S. W. Pass 2nd ult.; sch. Regulator, (of Brunswick) Clouston, Philadelphia; Albert Vinat, (of Prospect) Nichols, Charleston; Apie, Kent, Bangor.

Ar. at Newburyport, 16th, sch. Tarrant, Kent, Bangor, Bethish, Wardwell, Castine.

Ar. at New York, 18th brig Clanton, (McFarland), of Ellsworth, from Manzanilla, Cuba 20th. Sch. Charles Rich, Frankfort.

Ar. at Philadelphia, 14th, bark Ligeia, Williams, N. Orleans; sch. Plato, Brown, Calcut.

At Hampton Roads, 11th, sch. Mary, Graffam, 11 days from Thomaston.

At Point Peter, Guad. July 1, brig Clinton, Cole, Bangor, and

At New York, 17th, bark F. M. Miller, Thomaston.

SALE OF TON TIMBER.

WILL be sold at Public Auction on TUESDAY the 23d inst, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Cove below Joppa, about one hundred and fifty tons of prime quality Pine Timber.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

PILLSBURY & SANFORD, Auctioneers.

Bangor, July 19, 1839. 3t

WALLETS, WALLETS.

20 DOZ. superior finished French and American, Cal and Goat skin Morocco, received and for sale.

A LOO

50 plain twist combs, 15 doz. horn dressing do. 60 ivory line do. 8000 gun caps, for sale at the store of the Golden Combs.

July 19

HEMLOCK BARK.

ANY person who will take for 100 Cords first quality Hemlock Bark, delivered in New Haven, Conn., by addressing

J. GILBERT & SONS.

New Haven, July 16, 1839. 3t

FREIGHT FOR VESSELS.

OBTAINED on application at 111 Broad St.

SETH F. BENSON.

July 23. 1t

Com. Merchant.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Jubilee of the Constitution, a Discourse delivered in New York, by J. Q. Adams.

A Discourse delivered at the Dedication of the Church of the Messiah, in Broadway, New York, by the Rev. Orville Dewey.

Memoirs and Ends, or Self-Training, by Miss Leslie. "As ye sow ye shall reap."

The American Joe Miller, with humorous illustrations. The School-Boy; or, a guide for youth, to Truth and Duty, by J. E. Abbot.

Observations on the preservation of Sight, and on the choice, use, and abuse of Spectacles, Reading Glasses, &c. &c., by J. H. Harrison, Oculist and Aurist.

No. 15, Nicholas Nickleby.

A lot of Fancy Boxes, beautiful patterns, &c. Rec'd by

SMITH & FENNO.

July 20.

GOLD BEADS.

JUST received, a few strings of warranted fine Gold Beads. Also, a new supply of Pins, Diamonds, Ruby, Pink and White Topaz, Emerald, Pearl, &c. &c. and Gifts top stage for the hair; also, Chaste and plain do. superior to any of the kind offered in the city, which will be sold at the lowest prices, by

T. G. BROWN, & CO.

July 18.

THE WHIG & COURIER. DR. FINN. FOR FOUR NIGHTS.

In consequence of the great expense attending Mr. FINN's engagement, the Managers give notice that they have raised the price of tickets as follows, viz: Second Tier (Dress circle) 75 cents First Tier, 50 cents Pit and Gallery, 25 cents.

From a request made to the Managers, during the engagement of Mr. Finn the doors will open at 8 o'clock. Performances to commence at 8 1/2 o'clock.

Private Boxes may be obtained on application at the Box Office.

THURSDAY (MONDAY-EVENING, July 20, Will be performed the universally known and admired Comedy in three acts, as performed in all the London and American Theatres, called

PAUL PRY.

Plotted by him with great approbation in every Theatre in the country.

PAUL PRY, Mr. FINN.

Phighe, MRS. MUZZY.

FANCY DANCE. MRS. PARKRE.

The performance to conclude with the highly attractive Drama of

MONSIEUR JACQUES.

Monsieur JACQUES, his celebrated and original part, Mr. FINN.

Mina, Miss Boquet.

TUESDAY, 21st Night of Mr. FINN.

Doors will be open at 7 1/2 o'clock, and the curtain will rise at 8 o'clock. Price of admission, Boxes 25 cents, Pit 25 cts. Gallery 25. An efficient Police is engaged to preserve order.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE.

Joseph Carr, of the city of Bangor, in the County of Penobscot, and State of Maine, hereby gives public notice of my claim, that by several mortgage deeds of Real Estate situated in said Bangor, in the said Carr, executed, as herein described and secured; by the following named persons, to wit: Ephraim Kire and Solon Eustis, one house lot lying on the County of Town 1037 leading to Bruce's Mill, 66 feet on said road, and 100 feet back, and is No. 2 according to a plan of the same, dated Feb. 25, 1834, recorded Feb. 25, 1834, Book 43, page 112. Warren West one house lot No. 23, 66 feet on said road and 100 feet on Jefferson Street, a corner lot, dated June 6, 1835, recorded the 16th, 34th on page 177. James G. Sweet one house lot 46 feet on above said road, and 100 feet on Jefferson Street, a corner lot, dated October 15, 1833, recorded the 21st, Book 41, page 91. Daniel Goodwin one house lot, No. 1, of lot 4 inches on Jefferson Street, and 175 feet back to Smart Street, dated March 15, 1835, recorded the 28th day, Book 52, page 25. Perry H. Kilder one house lot, No. 11, 66 feet on Cross Street, and 100 feet back, dated April 13, 1835, recorded the same day, Book 56, page 10. Alden Avery one house lot No. 16, 55 feet on Cross Street, and 100 feet back, dated April 11th, 1835, recorded the 15th, Book 56, page 120. Hervey Ford one house lot 75 feet on Madison Street, and 200 feet back, agreeable to a plan of the same dated 26th of September, 1835, and recorded the 28th, Book 68, page 107. Edward H. Bayley one house lot, No. 7 on Smart Street, sixty feet, and running back 87 feet 6 inches, dated March 25, 1835, recorded April 18, 1835, Book 56, page 246, according to a plan of the same. Henry Atkins one house lot, No. 4, on Madison Street, 66 feet, and running back 87 feet 6 inches, dated March 25th, 1835, recorded April 17th, 1835, Book 54 page 276, according to a plan of the same. Orrin Wardwell one house lot No. 6, on the south side of Jefferson Street, 48 feet front, and 95 feet back, dated March 25, 1835, and recorded the 30th day, Book 55, page 457. Charles G. Bryant one house lot on Division Street 181 feet, and on Jefferson Street 145 feet, dated June 1st, 1836, and recorded the 20th day, Book 80, page 119. Kenney Coffield, Richard Treat and Nathaniel Nichols, a certain lot or parcel of land bounded on Jefferson Street 162 1/2 feet, on Norfolk Street 390 feet, and on Madison Street 162 1/2 feet, according to a plan of the same, dated August 17, 1835, and recorded the same day, Book 65, page 201. Nathaniel French a certain lot or parcel of land bounded on Jefferson Street 162 1/2 feet, on Madison Street 162 1/2 feet, and from street to street 390 feet, dated August 17th, 1835, and recorded the same day, Book 65, page 145. Nathaniel French the other certain lot or parcel of land bounded on Jefferson Street, 18 feet and 9 inches, on Fountain Street 390 feet, and on Madison Street 27 feet and 2 inches, and adjoining the land last above described, dated September 24th, 1835, recorded October 17th, 1835, Book 71, page 7. Waterman Bunker and Peirly G. Chase, to John Brown and Cyrus Brown, as by their deed dated June 14th, 1835, recorded June 20th, 1835, in Book 57, page 425, and bounded as follows: to wit: Commencing on the east side of Essex Street, at a stake on the line of a lot owned by Elijah Loo, thence east at right angles with Essex Street 110 feet and 9 inches, thence north at right angles 49 feet 9 inches, thence west 101 feet 9 inches to Essex Street, thence south on Essex Street 49 feet 9 inches to the place of beginning, and the said estate was conveyed to me, the said Carr, by deed or assignment by the said John Brown and Cyrus Brown, dated October 31, 1838, recorded October 30, 1838, eight hundred thirty eight, in Book 102, Page 201. For a more particular description of said lots, reference may be had to the Registry of Deeds in and for the said County of Penobscot; and whereas the conditions in the foregoing Mortgage Deeds have been broken, by reason of which I the said Carr, hereby claim to foreclose the same agreeable to "An Act additional to an Act respecting Mortgages, and the rights in equity of redemption," and give this public notice as the law in such cases provides.

JOSEPH CARR.

Bangor, July 20th, 1839. 2d

PENOBSCOT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Members of the Penobscot Mutual Fire Insurance Company, that an ASSESSMENT of one and 1/4 per cent on the Premium Notes in the office on the 31st of January last and successively on the 31st of each month, on the Premium Notes in the office the 18th inst. is this day made and ordered to be paid to the Treasurer on the 31st of August next in conformity with the Act of Incorporation and By-laws of said Company. Per order of the Board of Directors, ISAAC S. WHITT, Secretary, Bangor, July 18, 1839. Office, East Market Place, Bangor.

WRITING

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Bangor who he has re-opened his WRITING ACADEMY

NO. 9, CENTRAL STREET. TERMS. Gentlemen 4 dollars, Ladies 2 dollars per Quarter, (12 Lessons) Stationery furnished. SELECT CLASSES and Private Families will be attended at their residences if desired. Family Records, Mourning Pieces, and Visiting Cards executed to order.

July 19, 1839.

NEW BOOKS.

LADY CHEVELY; or the Woman of Honor. A new version of Chevely, or the Man of Honor.

Carlyle's Miscellanies, Vols. 8 and 9.

The Roger Cookery. "What we spend rationally, we enjoy."

The Farmer's Own Book of Intellectual and Moral Improvement.

Observations on the presentation of Sight, and the choice and use of Spectacles, &c.

Philosophy of Courtship and Marriage.

Report of the Trial of Jarvis for Divorce.

Just rec'd and for sale by E. F. DUKEN, 6, Smith's block July 19.

